

THE DAILY COMMONWEALTH.

VOL. 7. FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY, DECEMBER 11, 1857. NO. 72.

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Sept. 9, 1857—ly.

FRANKLIN GORIN. A. M. GAZLAY.
GORIN & GAZLAY,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

REFERENCES.
Messrs. Jas. Thrace & Co.; GURIN, Bell & Co.; McDowell, Young & Co.; HUGHES & Bell most Low & Winick; J. E. HARRIS, Esq.; H. A. RAIN & Co.; CARLIS, Moss & Thrope; WILSON, STARBUCK & SMITH; CASSEY & HOPKINS; CURD & WHITE; AUST & RALPH; CURD & Co.
(Aug. 17, 1857—ly.)

M. D. M'HENRY. W. H. M'HENRY.
M. D. & W. H. M'HENRY,
ATTORNEYS AND LAND AGENTS,
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PROPOSE to practice in the various Courts of Polk county, and in the Supreme Court of Iowa, and the United States District Court.
They have also established a General Agency for the transaction of all manner of business connected with Land Titles.
They will enter Lands, investigate Titles, buy and sell Lands, and invest money on the best terms and on the best securities.
They will enter Lands in Kansas and Nebraska Territories, if an amount sufficient to justify a visit to that country is offered.

The Senior partner having been engaged extensively in the business of the Courts of Kentucky for nearly thirty years, and the Junior having been engaged in the land business in Iowa for eight years past, during which time he has made actual survey of a large portion of Polk and adjoining counties, they feel confident they will be able to render a satisfactory account of all business entrusted to them.
They will enter Land with Land Warrants or Money, upon actual inspection of the premises, and will buy and sell Lands on Commission, upon a careful investigation of Titles. Persons wishing to settle in the State can find desirable lands and city property for sale, by calling on them at their office in Sherman's Building, corner of Third street and Court Avenue, Des Moines, Iowa.
March 18, 1857—ly.

GEORGE W. CRADDOCK,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE removed to East side of St. Clair street, in all the Courts held in Frankfort, and adjoining counties.
Dec. 7, 1857—ly.

JOHN RODMAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office on St. Clair Street, next door to Morse's Telephone Office.
WILL practice in all the Courts held in Frankfort, and in the United States District Court, and adjoining counties.
Oct. 24, 1857—ly.

MOREHEAD & BROWN,
Partners in the
PRACTICE OF LAW,
WILL attend to all business confided to them in the Courts of Appeals, Federal Court and other Courts which hold their sessions at Frankfort, Ky. Our both may always be found at their office, to give counsel or transact business. Frankfort, Jan. 6, 1858—ly.

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April 1, 1857.

J. W. McCLUNG,
(Formerly of Kentucky.)
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WILL loan money for capitalists at 24 to 30 per cent upon real estate worth double the loan. (Minnesota has no mortgage law) and make investments in city or country property to the best advantage.
The best Kentucky references given if required. Correspondence solicited.
Jan. 7, 1857—ly.

S. D. MORRIS,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice in all the Courts held in Frankfort, and in the adjoining counties. He will attend particularly to the collection of debts in any part of the State. All business confided to him will meet with prompt attention.
Office on St. Clair street in the new building next door to the Branch Bank of Kentucky, over G. W. Craddock's office.
Feb. 20, 1857—w&w.

B. & J. MONROE,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.

JAMES MONROE will attend to the collection of claims in central Kentucky; also, to the investigation of titles to land in Kentucky, on behalf of non-residents and others.
April 6, 1856—ly.

JOHN A. MONROE,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice Law in the Court of Appeals in the Franklin Circuit Court, and all other State Courts held in Frankfort, and will attend to the collection of Debts for non-residents in any part of the State.
Always at home, every communication will have his attention, and he will cheerfully keep all accounts advised of their affairs. And having determined to have all his fees and disbursements in the Court of Appeals, and in the Circuit Court, and in the County Court, and in the lower courts, all concerned will be fully informed how his law has been performed.

He will also act as Commissioner of Deeds, take the acknowledgments of Deeds, and other writings to be used or recorded in other States; and as Commissioner under the act of Congress, attend to the taking of depositions, affidavits, &c.
Office, "old bank," opposite the Mansion House, Frankfort, Nov. 19, 1856—ly.

JOHN M. HARLAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
COVINGTON, KY.

OFFICE, THIRD STREET, OPPOSITE NORTH END CITY HALL. W. & F. practice in the Courts of Kentucky, Campbell, Grant, Boone, and Nicholas, and the Court of Appeals in Frankfort.
May 5, 1857—ly.

JOHN M. HARLAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.

Office on St. Clair Street, with J. & W. L. Harlan.
REFER TO
HON. J. J. CRITTENDEN, Frankfort, Ky.
TAYLOR, TURNER & Co., Bankers, Lexington, Ky.
G. H. MONROE & Co., Bankers, Louisville, Ky.
W. TANNER, Louisville, Ky.
July 25, 1857—ly.

ROBT J. RECKINRIDGE,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
LEXINGTON, KY.

OFFICE on Shortstreet between Limestone and Upper streets.
May 23, 1856—ly.

J. H. KINKEAD,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
GALLATIN, MISSOURI.

WILL practice in the Circuit and other Courts of Davies, and the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties.
Office on stairs in the Gallatin St. Office.
May 6, 1857—ly.

THOMAS A. MARSHALL
HAVING removed to Frankfort and resumed the practice of Law, will attend punctually to such cases as may be entrusted to him in the Court of Appeals of Kentucky, and to such engagements as he may make in other Courts conveniently accessible. He will also give opinions and advice in writing, upon cases stated in writing, or on records presented to him. He will promptly attend to all communications relating to the business above described, and at all times, except when absent on business, be found in Frankfort.
March 30, 1857—ly.

JOSHUA TEVIS,
Counselor and Attorney at Law,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

OFFICE—COURT PLACE, NEAR SIXTH STREET.
Residence—East of Sixth, near Broadway.
June 8, 1857—ly.

FRANK BEDFORD,
Attorney at Law,
VERSAILES, KENTUCKY.

Dec. 1, 1856—ly.

T. N. LINDSEY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice Law in all the Courts held in Frankfort and the adjoining counties. His office is at his residence, on St. Clair street, entrance on Washington street. Frankfort, Feb. 26, 1849, 751—ly.

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May 30, 1856—ly.

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GLOVE KID OXFORD TIES.

JUST RECEIVED BY EXPRESS AND FOR SALE AT
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All kinds of Paper, Wall and Plaster, and all kinds of painting done in the most durable manner. Mixed paints always for sale.

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All kinds of Signs, and all kinds of painting done in the most durable manner. Mixed paints always for sale.

IMITATIONS OF WOODS & MARBLES.
Mahogany, Maple, Walnut, Rosewood, Oak, and all kinds of Staining and Imitations of all kinds of Marble, in the best manner.

GLAZING
Of every description, such as Sashes for Houses, and Green Houses, bedded in Putty. All kinds of Stained and Frosted Glass furnished and Glazed in the very best style.

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Every kind of Papered, Stained, Plaster, or Ornamental Paper hanging, Tapestries and Fire Screens neatly papered.
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OF FANCY ARTICLES,
CAN BE OBTAINED AT
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PONADES FOR THE HAIR
Of every style and price at
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A beautiful assortment, at
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HAIR BRUSHES.
The largest variety in Frankfort, at
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Consisting of Tooth Soap, Tooth Paste, Tooth Powder, &c., at
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For Cloth, Velvet and Bonnet purposes, at
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Beautiful styles of Bohemian, at
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For sale in any quantity, either in bottles, suitable for the toilet, or otherwise, at
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HANDKERCHIEF EXTRACTS.
The genuine Lubin's as well as a variety of other's make, in new styles, and made up in all prices, at
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CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
A handsome selection will be opened in due time for the approaching holidays, at
DR. MILLS' Drug Store.
Dec. 1, 1856.

GREENWOOD
FEMALE SEMINARY,
FRANKFORT, KY.

Mrs. L. T. RUMYAN, Principal.
Miss L. M. KENDALL, Teacher of Music.

THE Eighteenth Session of this School will commence on Monday, the 10th day of August, 1857, in the new and spacious School House, just erected for the purpose, at Greenwood.

EXPENSES PER SESSION.
Board, including Fuel and Lights, \$60 00
 tuition in English, studies, 20 00
 French, Latin, Drawing and Painting, each, 10 00
 Music on Piano, 25 00
 Use of instrument for practice, 5 00
 Stationery, 25 00
 Instructions in plain and ornamental needle work, without charge.
 No deduction for voluntary absence.
 For further information address the Principal.
 July 24, 1857—3m.

J. L. MOORE & SON
Are receiving an unusually
LARGE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF
FALL & WINTER GOODS.

MANY STYLES ENTIRELY NEW AND VERY HANDSOME.
Their custom is of the best, consequently prices very low.
Those who bring goods of superior quality at low rates, will do well to make them a visit.
Aug. 31, 1857—6w.

CASES FRESH PEACHES and 12 CASES PINE
APPLE, in store and for sale by
W. A. GAINES.
April 1, 1857.

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April 1, 1857.

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS
OF THE
Charter Oak Life Insurance Company,
OF HARTFORD, CONN.,
In compliance with an Act to regulate the Agencies of Foreign Companies, not incorporated by the State of Kentucky, and passed by the Legislature of Kentucky, March 3d, 1856.

STATEMENT.
1. The amount of its actual capital stock is \$300,000 00
2. The amount of its capital stock, exclusive of stock, notes, and in bank stocks, cash bonds and mortgages, is 150,000 00
3. The amount of cash in hand and in the hands of agents or other persons, is 29,202 55
4. Bonds owned by the company on county bonds with interest, 150 00
5. Debts to the company secured by mortgage—none.
6. Debts otherwise secured, viz:
Bills receivable, upon interest, 165,150 25
Obligations for capital stock approved by the Directors of said company, and by the comptroller of the State of Connecticut, 50,000 00
Cash loans on endorsed promissory notes with collateral security, chiefly demanded and about 12 per cent interest, 51,960 03
Accrued interest to the company on investments, 10,300 70
5th. Debts for premiums at interest, 34,144 75
6th. All other securities are:
Bank stock in cities of Hartford and New York, 109,791 00
Cash in Bank on deposit on demand, bearing interest, 50,000 00
Preferred Railroad stock at 10 per cent interest, 2,000 00
300 00
\$505,544 34

4th. Losses due and unpaid—none.
5th. Losses adjusted and not due, \$11,000 00
6th. Losses in suspense waiting for further proof—none.
7th. All other claims against the company or other indebtedness, where the debt is not due—none except ordinary current bills.
8th. Payment of losses resisted, &c.—None resisted any.
9th. The act of incorporation of this Company was granted by the Legislature of Connecticut at its May session, A. D. 1850, and is the same as filed in the office of the Auditor of Kentucky on July 1857.
The undersigned hereby certifies that the foregoing is a true and correct statement of the affairs of the Company according to their best knowledge and belief.
J. C. WALKLEY, President.
Saml. H. White, Secretary.
Hartford, July 11th, 1857.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT.
CIVIL AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE, July 17, 1857. ss.
Personally appeared James C. Walkley and Samuel H. White, subscribers of the foregoing instrument, to me known and believed to be the true and correct statement of the affairs of the Company according to their best knowledge and belief.
JEROME B. BROWN,
Justice of the Peace.
A true copy from the original on file in this office.
Frankfort, Ky., July 1, 1857.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE,
FRANKFORT, KY., July 1, 1857.
This is to certify that J. M. Mills, Agent of the Charter Oak Life Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn., at (Frankfort) Frankfort, Ky., has filed in this office the statements and exhibits required by the provisions of an act, entitled, "An Act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved March 3, 1856, and that he has been shown to the satisfaction of the undersigned that said Company is possessed of an actual capital of at least one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, as required by said act, and that J. M. Mills, as Agent aforesaid, is a resident of this State, and is qualified to take risks and transact business of insurance at his office in Frankfort, Ky., for the term of one year from the date hereof, and that the undersigned, in view of the filing of the statements and exhibits aforesaid, and of the fact that said Company is possessed of an actual capital of at least one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and that J. M. Mills, as Agent aforesaid, is a resident of this State, and is qualified to take risks and transact business of insurance at his office in Frankfort, Ky., for the term of one year from the date hereof, and that the undersigned, in view of the filing of the statements and exhibits aforesaid, and of the fact that said Company is possessed of an actual capital of at least one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and that J. M. Mills, as Agent aforesaid, is a resident of this State, and is qualified to take risks and transact business of insurance at his office in Frankfort, Ky., for the term of one year from the date hereof, and that the undersigned, in view of the filing of the statements and exhibits aforesaid, and of the fact that said Company is possessed of an actual capital of at least one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and that J. M. Mills, as Agent aforesaid, is a resident of this State, and is qualified to take risks and transact business of insurance at his office in Frankfort, Ky., for the term of one year from the date hereof, and that the undersigned, in view of the filing of the statements and exhibits aforesaid, and of the fact that said Company is possessed of an actual capital of at least one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and that J. M. Mills, as Agent aforesaid, is a resident of this State, and is qualified to take risks and transact business of insurance at his office in Frankfort, Ky., for the term of one year from the date hereof, and that the undersigned, in view of the filing of the statements and exhibits aforesaid, and of the fact that said Company is possessed of an actual capital of at least one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and that J. M. Mills, as Agent aforesaid, is a resident of this State, and is qualified to take risks and transact business of insurance at his office in Frankfort, Ky., for the term of one year from the date hereof, and that the undersigned, in view of the filing of the statements and exhibits aforesaid, and of the fact that said Company is possessed of an actual capital of at least one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and that J. M. Mills, as Agent aforesaid, is a resident of this State, and is qualified to take risks and transact business of insurance at his office in Frankfort, Ky., for the term of one year from the date hereof, and that the undersigned, in view of the filing of the statements and exhibits aforesaid, and of the fact that said Company is possessed of an actual capital of at least one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and that J. M. Mills, as Agent aforesaid, is a resident of this State, and is qualified to take risks and transact business of insurance at his office in Frankfort, Ky., for the term of one year from the date hereof, and that the undersigned, in view of the filing of the statements and exhibits aforesaid, and of the fact that said Company is possessed of an actual capital of at least one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and that J. M. Mills, as Agent aforesaid, is a resident of this State, and is qualified to take risks and transact business of insurance at his office in Frankfort, Ky., for the term of one year from the date hereof, and that the undersigned, in view of the filing of the statements and exhibits aforesaid, and of the fact that said Company is possessed of an actual capital of at least one hundred and fifty thousand dollars,

THE COMMONWEALTH.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

IN SENATE.

THURSDAY, Dec. 10th, 1857.

Prayer by Rev. J. M. LANECASTER, of the Catholic Church.

The Journal of yesterday was read by the clerk.

RESOLUTIONS, LEAVES, AND MOTIONS.

Mr. ANDREWS offered a resolution referring the Governor's message to appropriate committees: adopted.

Mr. BLEDSOE offered the following resolutions which were adopted:

Whereas, we have learned the painful intelligence that Simeon S. Fox, late a member of this body, has departed this life, in the vigor of manhood, the prime of life, and in the midst of a bright career of usefulness. And as a testimonial of our appreciation of him as a man and legislator, therefore

Resolved, That we sincerely deplore his loss, not only to the district which he lately represented, but to the Commonwealth.

Resolved, That as a man he was kind, affectionate and generous; as a legislator, prudent, impartial and wise.

Resolved, That we cordially sympathize with his widow and family in their bereavement, and tender to them the condolence they so justly merit, and that the Secretary of the Senate transmit to her a copy of this preamble and resolutions.

Resolved, As a further indication of our respect for his memory we will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Mr. BLEDSOE a bill to amend the school law: Education.

Mr. WHITAKER a bill providing for the election of a circuit judge for the 7th district: select committee.

Mr. BLEDSOE a bill to regulate trial by jury before quarterly courts, &c.: Judiciary.

Mr. GRUNDY a bill for benefit of sheriffs of Washington and Marion: select committee.

Mr. READ a bill to amend Code of Practice: Courts of Law.

Same—a bill for benefit of school district, No. 18, Large county: Education committee.

Mr. SUDDUTH a bill to amend the law in relation to taxing jacks: select committee.

Mr. MARTIN offered the following joint resolution:

Resolved, by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That they will, at 12 o'clock on Tuesday, the 15th inst., proceed, by a joint vote of both houses, to the election of a Senator of the United States, for the State of Kentucky, to serve for six years from and after the 4th of March, 1859.

Mr. MARTIN moved that the rule requiring joint resolutions to lie one day on the table be dispensed with, and called the yeas and nays, which stood 19 yeas, 17 nays, so the rule was not dispensed with—requiring two thirds to dispense with the rule.

Mr. EDWARDS a bill for the benefit of the assessor of Logan county: select committee.

Same—a bill for the benefit of the sheriff of Logan county: select committee.

Same—a bill to charter a railroad from Russellville to the Tennessee state line: select committee.

Mr. RUST a bill to charter the Kentucky and Virginia bridge company: Internal Improvement.

Mr. HAYCRAFT a bill to regulate certain fees: select committee.

Mr. RUST a bill to charter the Big Sandy navigation company: Internal Improvement.

Mr. READ a bill for the relief of the sheriff of Large: Finance committee.

Mr. PORTER offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Finance committee.

Mr. SUDDUTH asked leave of absence for Senator Mallory until to-morrow: granted.

Mr. READ a bill to compel the county judges to keep their offices at the county seats: County Courts.

Mr. DARNABY a bill to amend the registration law: select committee.

Mr. SILVERFOOTH a bill to amend the mechanics' lien law of Hickman county: select committee.

Same—a bill for the benefit of school district No. 20, in Hickman county: select committee.

Mr. HAYCRAFT a bill for the benefit of John Poigett: Propositions and Grievances.

Mr. FISK a bill to run the line between Campbell and Kenton counties: referred to select committee.

Same—a bill to amend the mechanics' lien law of Covington: Judiciary.

Same—a bill to change the time of the Campbell county court: County Courts.

Same—a bill to amend chapter 42 of the Revised Statutes, on gaming: Revised Statutes.

Mr. SUDDUTH a bill to charter the Kentucky and Virginia coal oil company: Judiciary.

Same—a bill for the benefit of W. L. White, W. C. Gillis, &c.: committee on Propositions and Grievances.

Mr. WAIT a bill to build a bridge across Buck creek: Internal Improvement.

Mr. GILLIS a bill to allow the Whitley county court to change state roads: County Courts.

REPORTS OF SELECT COMMITTEES.

Mr. READ a bill to charter the Parquet springs company: reading, discussed with, and referred to Judiciary.

Mr. TAYLOR a bill to amend art. 14, chapter 27, of the Revised Statutes: ordered to be printed and referred to the committee on Revised Statutes.

Mr. WHITAKER a bill to provide for the election of a judge of the 7th judicial district: readings dispensed with and passed.

Mr. SUDDUTH a bill for the benefit of the sheriff of 8th county.

Mr. ANDREWS offered an amendment, extending the provisions of the bill to the sheriff of Fleming county.

Mr. MATTHEWSON offered an amendment to the amendment, extending the provisions of the bill to all the sheriffs of the State. [The bill was until the 1st of January, to pay the revenue into the treasury.]

Mr. BUCKNER moved that the bill and amendments be committed to Finance committee: adopted.

Mr. HAYCRAFT a bill exempting sheriffs from paying tolls on turnpike roads while discharging official duties.

Mr. WHIGHT offered an amendment extending the provisions of the bill to constables: adopted.

Mr. MATTHEWSON moved to amend by in enacting commonwealth's attorneys and all other commonwealth's officers: adopted.

Mr. FISK moved to amend the bill by adding marshals of cities and towns to those exempted from tolls: adopted.

Mr. WALTON moved to exempt ministers of the gospel and widows: adopted.

The bill was then referred to the Finance committee.

Mr. RUST a bill for the benefit of M. Baker, late sheriff of Greenup county: passed.

Mr. GRUNDY a bill to change the time of the justices quarterly courts in Washington county: passed.

Mr. SILVERFOOTH a bill to change a state road in McCreary county: passed.

Mr. FISK a bill to charter Xanthi Lodge, No. 129, I. O. O. F.: referred to Judiciary committee.

Mr. RIPLEY a bill to amend the charter of the Louisville and Portland Canal Company: [allows a branch canal to be constructed with privileges of the original charter:] passed.

Mr. FISK a bill to charter the German Gymnastic Association of Covington: referred to Judiciary committee.

REPORT OF A STANDING COMMITTEE.

Mr. GILLIS—County Courts—a bill to change the times of the Campbell county court: passed.

TREASURERS' REPORT.

The Speaker laid before the Senate the report of the treasurer: ordered to be printed.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

A message from the House of Representatives, announcing the passage of a bill, was received by Mr. Huston.

On motion of Mr. IRVINE, Mr. TAYLOR was added to the committee on Banks.

And then the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, Dec. 10, 1857.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. LANECASTER.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

The Speaker announced the standing committees of this House for the present session, which are as follows:

Propositions and Grievances—Wickliffe, Lyon, Hays, Curtis Field Jr., Wilson, Winfrey, and Sterett.

Priesthood and Elections—Gray, J. L. Caldwell, Belshe, Sebree, Clement, Bates, and Ficklin.

Claims—Goodell, Dickey, Winston, Armstrong, Jesse, W. P. Payne, and Thomas.

Judiciary—Machen, Johnson, DeHaven, Muir, Crossland, Huston, and Kelsey.

Religion—G. S. Caldwell, Shawhan, Hardy, Hines, Thompson, Whit, and Skean.

Ways and Means—Newell, Marshall, Anthony, Lyon, Machen, Chamblin, and Bruce.

Internal Improvement—McCreary, Combs, Dail, Woods, Belshe, C. P. Talbot, and A. H. Talbot.

Education—Richardson, Jackson, Eaves, Newcomb, Knott, Brown, and Morse.

Military Affairs—Combs, Dunan, Browder, Ficklin, Barton, Dohys, and Roberts.

Expenditures Board of Internal Improvement—Marshall, McAlfee, McMillan, Ellis Jones, Drane, and Stitt.

Penitentiary—W. H. Hamilton, Foss, Wooley, Dally, Brown, Woodruff, and Barker.

Agriculture and Manufactures—Jackson, R. Payne, Clemon, Boardman, Crawford, Harned, and J. T. White.

Sinking Fund—Reid, Lindsey, Kelsey, G. W. Hamilton, A. H. Field, Goodloe, and Huey.

Banks—McAlfee, Richardson, Johnson, Jesse, Leathers, and Belshe.

Library—Russell, Sterett, McDaniel, Kendall, and Lyon.

Printing—R. Payne, Fleming, Trapnall, Hansford, and Patton.

Public Officers—A. H. Talbot, Shaiks, Smith, and Braun.

Federal Relations—Kelsey, Marshall, Barbee, Huston, Machen, Daniel, and Wickliffe.

Port of Trade—Huston, DeHaven, Lindsey, Burns, and Trapnall.

Circuit Courts—Barbee, Newcomb, Duncan, Goodloe, and Dunan.

County Courts—Crossland, Daniel, A. H. Field, Winfrey, and Smith.

Revised Statutes—Trapnall, Barbee, Lindsey, Eaves, and J. H. Hamilton.

Code of Practice—Johnson, Richardson, Reid, J. L. Caldwell, and Russell.

Enrollments—Burns, Mitchell, Dickey, Rafterford, and Roach.

PETITIONS.

Petitions were presented by Mr. MACHEN, Mr. HUEY, Mr. BURNS, Mr. RACHFORD, Mr. A. H. TALBOT: which were received and appropriately referred.

REPORTS FROM SELECT COMMITTEES.

Mr. HUSTON—a bill changing the time of holding certain terms of the Clarke county court: passed.

Mr. COMBS—a bill to amend the Agricultural Deposit Bank of Lexington: referred to committee on Banks.

Mr. RUSSELL—a bill for the benefit of N. W. Curry: referred to committee on Propositions and Grievances.

Mr. EAVES—a bill for the benefit of certain clerks of this commonwealth: passed.

Also—a bill to amend an act establishing a ferry over Green river, in McLean co.: referred to committee on Judiciary.

Mr. BURNS—a bill for the benefit of J. M. Burnett of Floyd county, authorizing him to sell liquor without license: referred.

Leave was granted to bring in the following bills, and these leaves appropriately referred to committees:

Mr. RUSSELL—a bill in relation to the duties of assessors.

Also—a bill repealing the laws requiring criminal and chancery terms of circuit court in Adair and Pulaski counties.

Also—a bill amending sec. 298 of Code of Practice.

Also—a bill to amend the Revised Statutes.

Mr. C. W. HAMILTON—a bill for the benefit of the jailer of Bracken county.

Mr. RACHFORD—a bill to incorporate a turnpike road in Campbell county.

Also—a bill to incorporate a tribe of I. O. R. M. in Newport Ky.

Mr. W. P. PAYNE—a bill to incorporate the town of Rowena in Russell county.

Also—a bill to change the time of holding quarterly courts in Russell county.

Also—a bill for the benefit of the sheriff of Russell county.

Mr. HENSLEY—a bill to repeal an act for the benefit of Preston-burg.

Mr. WINFREY—a bill to amend the Code of Practice.

Also—a bill to further amend the Code of Practice.

Also—a bill to amend the limitation laws.

Mr. DAILY—a bill for the benefit of the sheriff of Daviess county.

Mr. JOHNSON—a bill to amend the charter of the Lexington and Maysville railroad company.

Also—a bill to incorporate "Odd Fellows Hall" in Lexington.

Mr. COMBS—a bill to incorporate a company to improve the navigation of Kentucky river.

Mr. LINDSEY—a bill to amend the code of practice in civil cases.

Also—a bill to amend the laws in relation to the collection of fee bills.

Also—a bill to fix the rate of damages in tort and legal proceedings.

Also—a bill regulating the duties of circuit court clerks.

Also—a bill to amend the laws in relation to roads and passways.

Mr. WOODS—a bill to change the time for holding certain terms of the Garrard county court.

Mr. ARMSTRONG—a bill for the benefit of Winterburn, late sheriff of Hardin county.

Also—a bill to create an additional voting precinct in Hardin county.

Also—a bill to change the manner of collecting railroad tax in Hardin county.

Mr. LYNE—a bill to diminish the number on coroners juries.

Mr. J. T. WHITE—a bill to amend the charter of the city of Paducah.

Also—a bill to increase the jurisdiction of justices of the peace.

Mr. BROWN—a bill to establish additional election precincts in Meade county.

Mr. TRAPNALL—a bill to incorporate Saint Philips church in Harrodsburg.

Mr. REID—a bill to change the time for holding circuit courts in Morgan and other counties.

Also—a bill to increase the number of judicial officers in Morgan county.

Mr. KELSEY—a bill in relation to the Louisville and Covington railroad company.

Mr. J. L. CALDWELL—a bill to increase the salaries of judges.

Mr. WINSTON—a bill for the benefit of Jeff Brown, of Union county.

Mr. HINES—a bill allowing additional fees to magistrates in certain cases.

Mr. WILSON—a bill for the benefit of the sheriff of Washington county.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. COMBS introduced the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Sergeant at Arms be permitted to avail himself of the services of two youths, to act as messengers to the House of Representatives.

Mr. LINDSEY introduced the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, That the committee on the Judiciary be instructed to look into the defects and omissions in the present laws in relation to changes of venue in civil and criminal cases, and particularly to criminal cases where the circuit judge has been excepted to and no special judge can be had to try the case; and report by bill or otherwise.

Resolved, That the Sergeant at Arms of the House of Representatives be instructed to have locks put upon the desks of the members of the House, and that the cost thereof be allowed by the committee on Claims.

Resolved, That the committee on the Court of Appeals enquire into the propriety of reporting a bill, requiring parties in the court of appeals to assign the grounds on which they rely, for the judgments appealed from; and that they report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. RICHARDSON introduced the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, That so much of the Governor's message as refers to the finances of the Commonwealth, be referred to the committee on Ways and Means.

Resolved, That so much of said message as refers to the Judiciary, be referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

Resolved, That so much of said message as refers to Education, and the Common School System, be referred to the committee on Education.

Resolved, That so much of said message as refers to charitable institutions, be referred to the committee on Ways and Means.

Resolved, That so much of said message as refers to the State prison be referred to the committee on the Penitentiary.

Resolved, That so much of said message as refers to the militia, be referred to the committee on Military Affairs.

Resolved, That so much of said message as refers to agriculture and manufactures, be referred to the committee on Agriculture and Manufactures.

Resolved, That so much of said message as refers to Internal Improvement, be referred to the committee on Internal Improvement.

Resolved, That so much of said message as refers to banks, finance, and currency, be referred to the committee on Banks.

Resolved, That so much of said message as refers to federal affairs be referred to the committee on Federal Relations.

Resolved, That so much of said message as refers to the Registration Law, be referred to the committee on Education.

Resolved, That so much of said message as refers to the Geological and Mineralogical Survey of the State, be referred to a committee of five members of the House, to be appointed by the Chair.

Mr. EAVES introduced the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the committee on Banks be instructed to enquire into the expediency and practicability of suppressing by law the circulation in this Commonwealth of all bank notes under the denomination of five dollars, and to report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. NEWELL introduced the following resolution, which was adopted.

Resolved, That the auditor of public accounts be requested to report by law before the General Assembly the amount of revenue not yet paid in.

Mr. DOBYNS moved to reconsider the vote by which a resolution passed yesterday—allowing the clerk of the House to employ an additional assistant, was adopted.

Mr. GRAY moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table.

Mr. DOBYNS demanded the yeas and nays, which being called resulted, yeas 36, nays 55. So the House refused to lay the motion to reconsider on the table. The question then recurring upon the motion to reconsider the resolution,

Mr. DOBYNS demanded the yeas and nays, which being called resulted, yeas 37, nays 50. So the House refused to reconsider the resolution.

DEATH OF A MEMBER ELECT.

By unanimous consent of the House Mr. BROWDER rose and said:

Mr. SPEAKER: It becomes my painful duty to announce to this House the death of Jno. F. Fisk, late member elect of the county of Logan.

The circumstances attending his death make that event more melancholy and distressing. Cut down in the prime of life, in the vigor of manhood. Not stricken by any disease to which humanity is incident, but by a fatal mistake, unconsciously committed by himself. Returning home from the canvass the evening previous to the August election, and feeling greatly indisposed, he sought relief from what he supposed to be a bottle of camphorated spirits, but which proved to be a mixture of poisonous drugs, prepared for the destruction of insects, from the effects of which he died in a few days. As a citizen, a husband, and a father, he possessed, in an eminent degree, those qualities which endeared him to his friends and acquaintances; and his fellow citizens, as a testimony of their high regard and esteem for him, elected him ex-officio to occupy the vacant seat I now have the honor to occupy on this floor. But alas! he has fallen in the midst of his honors, fully verifying that impressive scriptural language: "That in the midst of life we are in death." I offer you, sir, the following resolution:

Resolved, That this House has heard, with regret, the death of Jno. F. Fisk, (late member elect from the county of Logan) and in testimony of our regard for the memory of the deceased, will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

The resolution was adopted.

And then the House adjourned.

A Theatrical Troupe under the management of Messrs. MEKKER & TOZER have been performing in this city for two weeks past, but with such success we did not learn. We understand that their season was brought to a termination on Friday night last, by a death of Mecker and one of his actors named Wallace, in which the latter was not only considerably wounded, but in addition spent a night in jail, and also had to fork over a fine of \$5 to the city—Maysville Eagle.

"You labor over-much on your compositions, doctor," said a flippant clergyman to a venerable divine, "I write a sermon in three hours, and make nothing of it!"

"So your congregation say," quoth the doctor.

"Hunt! Guess Mister Flippant caught a flea in his ear that time."

Mr. C. C. if you'll get my pants done by Saturday night, I shall be forever indebted to you."

"If that's your game, they'll not be done, sure," said the tailor.

Highly Important Correspondence Between Mayor Wood and John Van Buren—Their Exact Position.

To the Editor of the Herald:

New York, Dec. 4, 1857.

Will you do me the favor to publish the enclosed correspondence? I have purposely delayed its publication till after the election.

J. VAN BUREN.

THE MAYOR'S NOTE.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW YORK, November 17, 1857.

My Dear Sir—I hope, as an especial favor to myself, you will consent to address the ratification meeting on Monday evening, at Tammany Hall. Will you do so, and oblige yours, very truly,

FERNANDO WOOD.

MR. VAN BUREN'S REPLY.

New York, Nov. 23, 1857.

My Dear Sir—I shall not be able to attend the meeting at Tammany Hall to night, as you desire. To be entirely frank with you, I could not speak there to night without referring to your recent message, and that contains sentiments and recommendations which I utterly condemn. So I should do you more harm than good by going. Yours, truly,

J. VAN BUREN.

The great probability is that if Wood had been elected and the people of New York had thus endorsed those "sentiments and recommendations," Prince John would not have published the correspondence at all, either before or after the election. "Rats desert a sinking ship."

Cuba.—Arrival of Madame Santa Anna at Havana, &c.—Our correspondents, writing on the 10th ult.

THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT.

THOMAS M. GREEN, Editor.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1857.

The price of the DAILY COMMONWEALTH for the session will be \$1.50 and for the Weekly, 75 cents—invariably in advance.

We can supply extra copies of the Daily Commonwealth put up in wrappers ready for mailing, at two cents a piece. Orders left at the office or with our Reporters, in the Senate and House of Representatives, will be promptly attended to.

Rev. Lewis W. Green, D. D., will preach in the Presbyterian Church, in this city, on next Sabbath, at 11 o'clock A. M. and 7 o'clock P. M.

Another Clerk to the House.

A resolution was adopted yesterday, in the House of Representatives, without a call of the roll and apparently without opposition, authorizing the Clerk to appoint an assistant to aid in the discharge of his duties. A Clerk and Assistant Clerk have been elected; so that now, for the first time, the regular clerical force has been increased to three. There is an need for such an appointment at this early part of the session, before its close a necessity will exist for at least a dozen clerks. We regard Messrs. McClary and Welborn as competent to the discharge of their duties; and the resolution of the House giving them assistance can be viewed in no other light than as an implicit imputation upon their capacity. Two Donorists ought surely to be able to do the work heretofore performed by two Know Nothings; if not we might be reduced to the pitiable acknowledgment of our comparative inferiority as a party. The Donorists have the complete control of the House, and all its responsibilities, in a measure, will be with them. The incompetency of the officers, if such is the fact, will rest solely, and properly so, upon Democratic shoulders. Multiplication of offices and needless extravagance, is a grave offence and one that cannot be easily answered to the people. If not beyond the reach of the House, we hope to see the resolution passed in haste, and by the concurrency of both parties, reconsidered and rejected. As the matter stands, any member that voted for the measure can move a reconsideration, and the eyes and noses should be demanded.—*Yeoman*.

The proprietor of the Commonwealth very much regrets that the above article should have appeared in the *Yeoman* of yesterday, inasmuch as he was himself the suggester of the idea of appointing an additional Clerk to the House of Representatives, and, after a full and free consultation with the principal Clerk and many of the experienced members of the House of Representatives, of both parties, was probably the means of getting the resolution objected to by the *Yeoman* passed. If there should be any just odium attached to the adoption of the resolution referred to, he feels that he is in a great measure responsible for it to the people of the Commonwealth. He is perfectly conscious of having been actuated by the very best and purest motives in making the suggestion, it being in his opinion for the best interests of the Legislature and the State that it should be adopted. The reasons which actuated him are, briefly, as follows:

In the first place, he knows positively, from a close personal observation of nearly thirty years, that no two of even the most thoroughly drilled Legislative Clerks have been able to keep up with the business of the House of Representatives, and more especially has this been the case since the adoption of the new Constitution—since which time the business which was formerly performed in two separate sessions of sixty days each, one session each year, is now crowded into one session of the same number of days. To illustrate the truth and force of this statement, it is merely necessary to say, and we refer all doubters to the record for the proof, that since the adoption of the new Constitution the Journals and Acts of the two Houses at each session have contained nearly or quite double the amount of matter contained in the Journals and Acts of any General Assembly previous to its adoption; and, further, that the Clerks, by the consent of the Legislature, have invariably been compelled, after the forty or fifty days of the session, to employ from six to ten assistants to enable them to have the bills passed by the General Assembly engrossed and enrolled; and, furthermore, he knows that, even with such assistance, the Clerks have on various occasions been obliged to labor twenty hours out of the twenty-four in order to properly discharge their onerous duties. And it is his candid and honest opinion, formed from extensive observation and considerable personal experience in his own duties as connected with the labors of the Clerks, that there should be three instead of two assistant Clerks, in order to efficiently carry on the business of the House of Representatives. For proof, let any one take the official Journals of the House of Representatives of the National Congress and compare them with the Journals of the House of Representatives of the Kentucky Legislature, and he will ascertain to his own satisfaction that there is nearly as much business transacted in one day by the lower branch of the Kentucky Legislature, as there usually is in six days by the House of Representatives of Congress—who employ a far greater number of Clerks.

The Donorists having the majority in the House of Representatives, as a matter of course and of right they elected members of their own party to the offices within their gift. And it is a fact, that they have selected a gentleman who, after he has had some experience, will make a fine Legislative Clerk, as he is already well known to be an excellent Circuit Court Clerk. It is not unlikely that all the aspirants for the principal Clerkship were either competent Circuit Clerks or County Clerks, but not one of them would have been an expert Legislative Clerk until he had learned how. And it is a fact, that of all the Clerks of either branch of the Legislature who have been elected within the last twenty-five years, but one was elected to the principal Clerkship until he had first served a full apprenticeship as assistant Clerk, and thus became acquainted with the character of the duties pertaining to the position. It is he same with Donorists as it is with Americans and Whites; they cannot fully understand a business until they learn something about it. Mr. McClary is a young, active, industrious, painstaking, trustworthy, and intelligent, and it is but justice to say that he can learn the business as readily as having learned it, can discharge his duties promptly and efficiently as any one in the American or Democratic.

There is an additional expense which will be incurred from the appointing of an additional Clerk, inasmuch as assistants must be required at the close of the session at any rate; and it must at once strike every sensible man that if assistants have to be paid at all at any time, an additional experienced assistant Clerk had better be appointed at once, so as to keep up with the business of the House as it is transacted and not permit it to lag behind. In recommending the passage of the resolution the merits of which we are discussing, we were not actuated by any political or personal motives, but simply by a firm belief that the public interests demanded it. We did not make the suggestion in order to bring any discredit upon the Democratic party or the worthy gentlemen who have been chosen as Clerks; for, our efforts were used with members of our own party, as they were also with the most prominent members of the Democratic party. We do not design to, nor could we, use it for any political capital, inasmuch as our own party favored the resolution fully as much as the Donorists did. We are much gratified that a large majority of the members of the House on yesterday refused to reconsider the resolution, and thus endorsed our position; and we are convinced that those gentlemen who felt it to be their duty to oppose its passage will, before the close of the session, see and acknowledge the propriety of its adoption.

The King of Delhi and his Atrocities.

A private letter from the wife of a medical officer, dated Burdwan, Oct. 8, 1857, gives the following information of some of the brutal atrocities committed on our poor unoffending countrywomen:

"I write you under feelings so acutely painful as to make it a difficult matter to describe to you the details of myself and children which have been subject to dreadful indignities—ten thousand times worse than death. But alas for my unfortunate and polluted countrywomen! Twenty three ladies, by order of the aged monster within the walls of Delhi, were ordered to be brought before him, and then stripped naked; unchaste of indignities were practiced upon them, which the wretch gloated over; and then, with a filthy piece of rag to cover their loins, they were ordered and forced by torture to work as coolies, and fed like horses, no food being given them but 'ghran,' and the most offensive water from the dirtiest tanks. At length our brave troops appeared before the walls of Delhi, and then the aged demon completed his horrid butchery. Our poor countrywomen were again brought before the wretch, again tortured with the vilest indignities, and by his lowest ruffians, and then savagely slaughtered, and their poor bodies and limbs hacked to pieces and thrown into the streets. Can human suffering surpass this bloody act? and yet the monster lives? Great God! is there justice left, and shall such unheard of cruelties remain unpunished? I have heard from good authorities that the soldiers have repeatedly demanded the king of Delhi to be given up to them, and let the consequences be what they may, they are determined to hang the old villain outside of the city walls; nor is this his just deserts." [English paper.]

And yet large numbers of Irishmen are to be found, both in this country and in Ireland, who sympathize openly with the perpetrators of such brutal outrages! Who rejoice at every report of an English garrison butchered and English women brutally outraged! Not only do Irishmen in our country nourish this vindictive spirit towards every thing English, but they have even been so shamefaced as to publicly proclaim their rejoicings at the sufferings of English soldiers and women in India, and have held meetings and passed resolutions to that effect. Not only have they thus evinced their bloodthirstiness and their utter inability to forget their former animosities, but some of their leading papers have had the insolence to demand the recall of Mr. Dallas, because he expressed, at a dinner party, his abhorrence of the conduct of the fenish Sepoys. And these are the men who now almost hold the balance of power in our country, and such are the voters whom Donorists wish to assist in moulding our institutions.

Dr. Von Moschizsker.—We call particular attention to the advertisement of this celebrated surgeon and distinguished oculist and aurist, which may be found among our special notices. Dr. Von Moschizsker has in his possession numerous letters from persons in this country and in Europe attesting to his skill and ability in the treatment of these organs. The press in the various cities in which he has practiced speak of him in the most flattering terms, and if we may judge from their notices he has met with distinguished success. We refer all who are interested to the columns of the Louisville papers during the last six weeks. He is now staying at the Phoenix Hotel, in Lexington, where he will treat all cases of defect in vision or hearing which may be brought to him. He will be in Frankfort before his departure South.

THE THEATRE.—We are much gratified that our theatre is being patronised as it deserves. On last night and the night preceding, the room was well filled, and that, too, by many of the most intelligent and refined, both of the citizens of the place and the strangers who are visiting Frankfort. And well did the corps show their appreciation of the compliment. They entered into the principal play of both nights, "Camille," with an energy which we had not seen them exhibit before. The entire array of histrionic talent of the corps was brought out, and exhibited to fine advantage. We regret that the lateness of the hour at which we write this notice (we are about going to press) will not permit us to speak of Mrs. Meeker's rendition of the character of the "coquette" as it deserves. It is a favorite play with the patrons of the "boards," and destined to create enthusiasm whenever its principal part is performed by one of Mrs. Meeker's talent and keen conception of the beauties of the drama.

TALKING ABOUT ONE'S SELF.—Curran and Erskine frequently met, and must have looked upon each other's power with respect; but the egotism of the English barister sometimes shook the Irishman's philosophy. Grattan's name was mentioned, and Erskine casually asked, "What he said of himself?" "Said of himself," was Curran's astonished reply—"nothing; Grattan speak of himself! Why, sir, Grattan is a great man. Sir, the torture could not write a syllable of self-praise from Grattan; a team of six horses could not drag an opinion of himself out of him. Like all great men, he knows the strength of his reputation, and will never condescend to proclaim its march, like the trumpeter of a puppet show. Sir, he stands upon the national altar, and it is the business of us inferior men to keep up the fire and incense. You will never see Grattan stooping to neither the one or the other." Curran objected to Byron's talking of himself, as a great drawback on his poetry. "Any subject," he said, "but the eternal one of self. I am weary of knowing once a month the state of any man's hopes or fears, rights or wrongs. I would as soon read a register of the weather, the barometer up to so many inches to-morrow. I feel skepticism all over me at the sight of egotism on paper; things that come as regular and notorious as the fall of the moon. The truth is, his lordship weeps for the press, and wipes his eyes with the public."—*Electric Review*.

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.

House.—After the usual preliminary business, the House resumed the consideration of the two propositions pending relative to the election of a printer. The proposition submitted by Mr. Houston, was, that the House should proceed to the election of a printer, with the proviso that the House retain the right to select a printer of public printer, the printer who may be elected under this resolution, receiving his election with and upon the condition above set forth, and that a committee be appointed to examine the whole subject, and report such change or improvement as they may deem advisable.

The other proposition by Mr. Smith, of Va., as a substitute, provided for a similar program, and that the election be postponed until the committee make a report.

Mr. Banks moved to lay Houston's resolution on the table—motion negatived—yeas, 22, against 116.

The vote was then taken on Mr. Smith's substitute, which was rejected—yeas, 91, nays, 118.

The question being on Mr. Houston's original resolution, it passed by a majority of 116.

The House then proceeded to the election of printer, when Mr. Bovee nominated James B. Stearns, and Mr. Washburn, of Maine, nominated George M. Weston. The vote was then taken and stood: James B. Stearns, 121, Geo. M. Weston, 29; scattering, 4.

The former was declared elected.

Senate.—The galleries were densely crowded at 12 o'clock this morning, in expectation of a speech by Senator Douglas.

Mr. Pugh gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill for the improvement of the navigation of the Ohio River.

Mr. Mason offered a resolution which was debated and passed, inviting the clergyman of the district to officiate as chaplain of the Senate.

Mr. Douglas gave notice of his intention to introduce bills providing for the construction of a Northern, Southern, and Central Pacific Railroad; also a bill to organize the Territory of Arizona.

Mr. Douglas said he was yesterday under the impression that the President had approved the action of the Lecompton Convention, and under that impression he felt it to be his duty to state that, while he concurred in the general views of the Convention, he did not approve of, or endorse the action of that Convention, he entirely dissented from it, and would give his reasons for such dissent upon a more careful and critical examination of the message.

He was rejoiced to find the President had not entirely approved the action of that Convention. He was also rejoiced to find that the President had not approved the action of that Convention. He was also rejoiced to find that the President had not approved the action of that Convention.

It is true, the tone of the message indicates willingness on the part of the President to sign any bill Congress might pass receiving Kansas as a State into the Union, under that Constitution; but it was a very significant fact, that the President had refrained from any endorsement of the Convention, and from any recommendation of the course Congress should pursue in regard to the admission of Kansas; indeed, the President had expressed deep mortification and disappointment that the whole constitution was not submitted to the people of Kansas for their acceptance or rejection. He proceeded to show that Congress could not properly receive Kansas into the Union under the Lecompton constitution. He only the slavery question, but all others must be submitted to the people of Kansas. As they are guaranteed to establish all their domestic institutions for themselves on this principle, the whole constitution must be submitted to ascertain whether or not it meets with their approbation.

Mr. Douglas contended that the people of Kansas ought to have an opportunity to vote against the Constitution, if they objected to it, and to compare the freedom allowed by the Lecompton Convention to the freedom at the election in Paris, when Louis Napoleon was elected President.

The reason assigned why the people of Kansas were not allowed to vote on the acceptance of the Constitution prepared, was that, if they had the chance, they would vote it down by an overwhelming majority. The belief, however, was, and thought it was a clear violation of the act, thus to force the obnoxious Constitution upon the majority.

When Mr. Douglas concluded, amid applause from the galleries, Bigler replied to Douglas, saying that the Convention was called according to law, and had been recognized by the President and the Governor of the Territory; it was their right to submit the Constitution to the people, and send it to Congress without submission. It was right in itself, republican in form, and the people had fairly decided the slavery question, it would not be wise to keep them out of the Union simply because the whole Constitution has not been submitted to them. To do so would be inconsistent with the doctrine of non-intervention.

There was nothing in the history of the country to justify such a course. It would be the duty of Congress to look at the question as it came before them, and to do the best they could—looking at the happiness of the entire country. He had long been under the impression that it would be best for the Union and Kansas that the State should be admitted at the first favorable opportunity, in order to localize the strife; he would have preferred that the whole Constitution had been submitted to the people; but persons outside of the Territory had no right to interfere with the slavery question there, and he believed that the people of Kansas now have an opportunity to decide whether to have a free or slave State. He could not, however, determine his course until they shall make such a decision.

He said that the position of Douglas to day was in utter denunciation of that which he had proposed to make a State Constitution and put it in operation without submitting it to the vote of the people, and this only a short time ago. He could not understand how Douglas had so readily become sensitive regarding the rights of that people, after having attempted such an infringement upon them.

Douglas—I am certain that Bigler did not speak for the President. I know that, for the President has just spoken for himself in his message, in which he condemns the Convention for not submitting the constitution to the people, and refuses to recommend that we receive it. The President is a bold, frank man, and if he intended to give us an administration measure, he would say so. It is not respectful to assume that we will do what he will not recommend us to do, of course I know the Senator from Pennsylvania did not speak by authority.

Bigler—I think that I am safe in saying, and I think that the Senator from Illinois will agree with me, that the President in his message upholds the doctrine that the Convention had a right to form a Constitution and submit it up to the Congress for its approval. I think it is delusive from the message. That the President does not hold, that because the entire Constitution is not to be submitted to the people, Kansas should be kept out of the Union.

Douglas—I infer from the message that the President does hold that the Convention had a right to form a Constitution and submit it up to the Congress for its approval. I think it is delusive from the message. That the President does not hold, that because the entire Constitution is not to be submitted to the people, Kansas should be kept out of the Union.

Bigler—Where did you get that?

Douglas—A gentleman (meaning Trumbull) yesterday read from a speech made by Mr. Buchanan twenty years ago, to show that the Legislature had no right to create a convention to supercede territorial government, and to attempt it would be gross usurpation. The Democratic party has held that doctrine ever since, and asserted it a year ago, by increasing the number of his (Douglas's) report from the committee on the Territories. Three hundred thousand copies were circulated as party documents, and he himself paid for one hundred thousand of them.—[Laughter.]

Bigler entered his protest, and claimed the statute of limitations. He could not consent that Douglas should claim that he was responsible for principles laid down twenty years ago under entirely different circumstances. It is not

half so long since Douglas declared that the Missouri line was the best compromise, and in 1816 he proposed to extend it to the Pacific ocean; nevertheless, he had since repealed the whole of it.

Douglas denied the right of Bigler to offer the statute of limitations. None but the authorized attorney of the party can thus interfere. As the Senator has denied the right to speak for the President, he cannot file that plea. Douglas said he approved of the statute of limitations. He needed one very much himself. He had never boasted that he had never changed his opinions. He felt every year a little more than the year before. Has the President ever withdrawn that opinion? He denied the right to plead the statute of limitations against the Cincinnati convention, until the Charleston convention met. He stood now where he stood last year, because he believed he was right. It was true that he voted for Toombs's bill, and was ready to vote for it again. By doing so, there would be no quarrel. It would not do to tam with one voting for measures which he would not vote for now.

After further debate the matter was postponed, and the Senate adjourned.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Assembly Ball Club.

The members of the Assembly Ball Club are requested to meet at the ball-room on (Saturday evening, 12th inst.) at 7 o'clock, for the transaction of important business.

Dec. 11—21. H. EVANS, Treasurer.

To the Public.

I beg of all who wish to consult me either on the Eye or Ear or to purchase my Pantooscopic Glasses to apply to me by letter directed to Phoenix Hotel, Lexington, and I will appoint a day when I will arrive at Frankfort, previous to my departure for the South.

Dec. 11—31. Dr. VON MOSCHIZSKER.

Dr. VON MOSCHIZSKER, the well known Oculist and Aurist, and sole owner of his celebrated Pantooscopic Glasses is now at the Phoenix Hotel, Lexington. Deafness and all diseases of the Eye which require either medical or surgical operation treated and restored in a very few visits. [See Lexington papers.]

Dec. 10, 1857—41.

Franklin Division, No. 28, S. of T.

Meets every Saturday night in the upper room of the Court House. Members of the Legislature, and other visitors who are Sons of Temperance are cordially invited to attend. By order of the Division.

WILLIAM FLYNN, W. P.

R. LONG, Rec. Sec'y

Dec. 8, 1857—41.

I. O. O. F.

CAPITOL LODGE No. 6, I. O. O. F., meets every Monday night at 7 o'clock. Transient members are respectfully invited to attend.

J. J. HAMPTON, Rec. Sec'y.

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PUBLIC SALE

OF NEGROES.

BY VIRTUE OF A DECREE OF THE WOODFORD Circuit Court, rendered at the October term, 1857, in the case of Mary Stevenson, deceased, against John H. Jesse, 1st, as Commissioner, will sell to the highest bidder, at the Court House door in Versailles, on

Friday, January 1st, 1858,

The following slaves, to-wit: SARAH, a woman about forty years of age; and INFANT BLIND CLARA, a girl about fifteen years old; FANNY, a girl about seven years old; SAM, a boy about five years old; WILLIS, a boy about nine years old; SAM, a man about forty years old; CH. RILES, a boy about nineteen years old; CAR. O'NEILL, a girl about fourteen years old; CHARLOTTE, a girl nine years old, and SUSAN, a girl about seven years old. The same are the slaves set forth in the petition in the above case, and will be sold on a credit of so far as known to me, and will be sold on a credit of good security, having the force and effect of a revenue bond.

L. A. BERRY, Commissioner.

Woodford county, Dec. 11, 1857—41.

A Lexington Observer and Reporter copy to amount of \$2 and charge this office.

POSITIVELY BUT TWO DAYS!

COLONEL WOOD'S MUSEUM

LIVING WONDERS?

CHANG AND ENG,

THE WORLD-RENOVED

SIAMESE TWINS

After a retirement from public life for twenty-five years, will exhibit at the Odd-Fellows Hall in Frankfort on

Friday and Saturday, Dec. 11 & 12.

These extraordinary individuals, acknowledged to be an

UNPARALLELED CURIOSITY.

Are making a brief tour through the United States, previous to a visit to Europe, and will be found agreeable, intelligent and communicative. Also, two of their children will be on exhibition with them; and

SWISS WARBLER.

MONSIEUR GINCHIO, a young gentleman possessing great powers of imitation than any others person ever before the public.

Admission, 50 cents; Children, 25 cents. Exhibition from 2 1/2 to 5 P. M., and from 7 to 9 1/2 P. M.

Dec. 4, 1857—41. [Yeoman please copy.]

SPEED, SAFETY AND COMFORT.

LOW PRESSURE.

Regular U. S. Mail Packet between

LOUISVILLE AND MEMPHIS.

SOUTHERNER.

TRIPLETT, Master.

Leaves Louisville every Tuesday at 4 o'clock P. M., returning, leaves Memphis every Friday at 5 P. M.

This boat is fitted up and furnished in the latest and most elegant style, with every regard for the comfort and convenience of passengers, is piloted by a careful and experienced man, well known to the community, who by his attention to business, is able to merit the confidence and patronage of the public.

H. S. BENEDICT & SON, Agents.

N. B. The Southerner connects promptly with the Memphis and New Orleans packets. Passengers ticketed through for \$25.00.

Dec. 4, 1857—41.

LOST.

A WHITE POINTER DOG with a few liver colored spots and a short tail, named BOB; J. H. Spotts name is on the collar. The finder will be rewarded by leaving him at the Capital Hotel.

Dec. 10, 1857—41. B. D.

Notice.

THE UNDERSIGNED wishes to obtain "Copying," of all the papers published during the past seven years in copying for the Clerks of the General Assembly of this State, Kentucky.

Apply at the store of Mr. Barstow, opposite the Capitol for

Dec. 9, 1857—41. THOS. J. CHESNUTT.

WM. H. GRAY

